THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

SATURDAY, FERUARY 11, 1888

Clean Sidewalks.

An ordinance was introduced at the last meeting of the Township Committee relative to the cleaning of side walks. It provides that within six hours after a fall of snow or the forming of ice, the owners or occupiers of property shall remove the same under a penalty of three dollars. It is provided that the ordinance shall only apply where there are stone or plank walks, or the like. This will secure the keeping clean most of the sidewalks much used, and bring comfort to many a weary pedestrian.

There is no doubt that the ordinance will be passed at the next meet ing and go into effect the week after: we therefore recommend that the various householders and store keepers, and other occupiers of real estate blessed with stone and plank walks, prepare themselves. In fact as there is likely to be a snow or two before the ordinance can possibly go into effect, it might be a good plan to make use of the opportunity thus afforded to get into practice, and so be able to meet the requirements of the law. The habits of a lifetime are not easily overcome, and it would be wise to begin in time.

When the new law goes into effect, there may be a strike on the part of the wielders of broom and shovel, and it would therefore be wise to make a contract with the small boy in ad

The present Township Committee has done much work worthy of praise but not anything so well calculated to bring down blessings upon it, from a long suffering public, as the passage of this snow cleaning ordinance. What neither press or pulpit could accomplish for the good of mankind, wil have been the result of its action. do not remember to have heard a sermon on this topic in express words. but we have heard many which might have been written with it specially in mind. There are subjects of a per sonal character which even ministers seem compelled to hint at, rather than openly attack. This evidently is one of them. But it has been of no use The elergyman and the editor have met their match in the slippery and profane sidewalk. But now that the Town Fathers have taken it in hand,

Township Committee.

it will surely go. Peace to its ashes.

The Town Committee met our Satur day night. Mr. Dailey, a former member of the Township Committee presented a bill of \$300 for services rendered while acting on the road committee. After considerable discussion the bill was referred to the Town Counsel for investigation. petition was received from property own ers on Thornton street, requesting that gas-mains be laid in that street and lamps erected. Referred to gas committee.

The election of James Cockefair foreman, and James Bulley as assistant foreman of Excelsior Hose Company, vid Peter Fornoff, resigned, wasapproved by

An ordinance was presented, providing that owners, occupants, or other persons having charge of dwelling houses, stores, or lets of ground, shall within six hours after a fall of snow or formation of ice upon the sidewalk-unless the ice shall have been covered with sand or ashesbe enti ely removed, under the penalty of three dollars fine

Chief Engineer Marsh called the attention of the committee to the fact that the water-mains were frozen in streets east of the canal? Mr Benson said that in the highest portions of the town the hydrants did not give the pressure provided for in the contract with the Water Company. The Chief Engineer was instructed to test all the hydrants, and report all that he found out of order.

Assault by a Drunken Man.

County Superintendent Charles M. Da-

vis was assaulted last Tuesday evening by a notorious character, William Tiaden a German, who does little odd jobs for a living. When sob r, Tiaden is quiet and industrious, but drink makes him insane During the winter he had been taking care of Mr. Davis's furnace and stoves, but being drunk on I wesday, was discharged and told not to come to the house any more. Just before 8 o'clock white Mr. Davis was in the cellar he heard his name called, and on going up stairs met Mrs. Davis, who said that Walliam was in the kitchen and raving like a madman. He had come in, and finding Mrs Davis and the servant there; threatened to kill them. The servant ran up stairs, while Mrs. Davis tried to calm him, and failing in this, withdrew, shutting the door behind her.

Mr. Davis on entering the kitchen encountered Tiaden and ordered him to leave the place. Instead of going, he rushed upon Mr. Davis, and after a short struggle both fell to the floor, Mr. Davis on top. After a few moments both rose, and Tiaden, seizing a piece of a table which had been broken in the struggle, struck Mr. Davis, who partly warded off the blow, and then closed again with the madman. Soon both were on the floor. Mr Davis on top again. This time he put his knee on liaden's breast, and griped his throat with his hand.

In the meantime Mrs. Davis and her daughter, who were witnes-es of the encounter, had called a young man from another part of the house. He came with a pistol which he put into Mr. Davis's hand, who taking it and keeping it pointed toward the prostrate man asked him if he would leave the house. Slowly and dog-

rank b

gedly he arose, put on his coat and hat and withdrew, muttering as he went but followed by the pistol, for which he showed considerable respect, until he was well out of the house.

The next morning Justice Hall issued warrant for Tiaden's arrest, who now lies in the Newark jail to await the action of the Grand Jury

The Legislature.

The Republican Joint Coucus decided o adopt a Local Option bill with a High License proviso. The fee for license has not been agreed upon, but it is understood the maximum will be \$1 000 and the minimum \$250. The County Local Option bill of Mr. Goble will be taken as the

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported adversely the bill allowing Grand Jurors two dollars per day.

The liquor question in a small way came before the House on Tuesday, in the shape of Senator Nevius' bill, which prohibits the drinking of any kin-i of liquor on the premises without a proper license. It provoked no discussion whatever, and was passed by a vote of 36 to 17.

Senate bill No. 119, which provides that defect or absence of religious belief or absence of belief in a Supreme Being, or in a future state of rewards and punishments, shall not be disqualified as a wit ness, was reported adversely by the Judiciary Committee through Senator Griggs.

The Montclair Charity Ball.

Under the skillful management of those having in charge the arrangements for the charity ball in the Montclair Rink next Monday night, the interior of that capacious building will undergo a thorough transformation; innumerable quantities of flowers and tropical plants will be arranged in an effective manner throughout the building, gayly colored bunting will conceal the rude frame work, and an abundance of light will add brillancy to the scene. Many Bloomfield people will attend, e-pecially from Glen Ridge Davis will be c terer for the occasion, and Lander, of New York, will furnish the music. The following ladies are the pa-

Mrs. W. D. Baldwin, Mrs. Chas. Beneliet, Mrs. W. B. Berry, Mrs. E. G. Burzess, Mrs. E. A. Bradley, Mrs. Ogden Brower, Mrs. A. P. Brown, Mrs. A. T. Campbell, Mrs. S. W. Carey, Mrs. W. V. Carolin, Mrs. D. W. Cruikshank, Mrs. Israel Crane, Mrs. A. C. Durbin, Mrs. J. E. Dodge, Mrs. William Fellowes, Mrs. Robt Fulton, Mrs. F. W. Gwin, Mrs. J. B Hawes, Mrs. W. A. Houghton, Mrs. J. B Howard, Mrs. Geo. Inness, Jr. Mrs. R Henning, Mrs, R. W Keen, Mrs. W E Marcus, Mrs. R. G. Park, Mrs. W. H. Power, Mrs. Thos Porter, Mrs. C. V. Reynal, Mrs. G. W. Sheldon, Mrs. W. W. Underhill, Mrs. Theo, Wallace, Mrs. L C. Washburn, Mrs. Fred'k. M. Wheeler Tickets, the price of which is \$3, can be secured only from the above ladies and the executive committee.

Beats The Biggest Fish Story.

Ezra T. Lawrence, living at 274 Fairnont avenue, Jersey City, writes us "Six weeks ago it seemed less probable than the biggest fish story that I should e abie to write these lines. Parine has made a new man of me. My nervous system was in such a state toat I had no ope of a cure, and the suffering I endured from a alaria cannot be expressed. I was persuaded to try Paxine, but used it at first with very little faith; now. I cannot praise it too highly as a cure for malaria and nervous debility. I hope you will publish these lines for the benefit of

Paxine is sold by druggists, or delivered, free by express to any address in the United States on receipt of 5 c. and \$1.00 a bottle. Instructive pamphlet mailed free. The Dennis Mfz. Co. (Limited), 20 Vesey street, New York. See advertisement in this paper.

The Bloomfield Savings Institution.

ABSTRACT OF Annual Report to the Legislature, lay of January, 1888 :

Loans on Bond and Mortgage (fir t 88.100,00 Interest due and accrued

United States Bonds, market value, Cash on hand and in Bank \$119,936.87 LIABILITIES. Due Depositors, including interest

Interest is credited to Depositors twice a yearon the first day of January and July-for the three and six months then expiring. Deposits made on or before the first business day in January. April, July or October, bear interest from the first day of the month. All interest when credited at once becomes principal, and bears in

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THE SCARLET FEVER GERM.

Hitherto Unsuspected source of Scar

latina-Dr. Klein's Investigations. Several months ago Dr. Klein and Mr. W. H. Power, of the medical department of the government board, established the relation between a disease found on the udders of some cows at Henden and scarlatina. The dow disease was not itself scarlatina, but by cultivation of the organisms obtained from cows the specific micrococcus of scarlatina was produced. Moreover, this cultivation was made in milk, and it was the milk of the affected cows that caused the scarlatina epidemic which gave rise to the inquiry. Then it was proved that the virus of the cow disease, if conveyed into the human body by the medium of

milk, developed there into the germ of

scarlatina; although between the cow

disease itself and scarlatina there is almost every possible difference. This discovery suggested to Dr. Klein a further question. He had shown that the cow disease could set up scarlatina in the human subject; he would now find out whether the scarlatina germ was capable of producing the cow disease, From a number of patients in the Fulham fever hospital Dr. Klein took minute quantities of blood. These were placed in tiny tubes and transferred to the surface of nutritive gelatine. In the result he obtained clear evidence that in some of his experiments the blood contained organisms. In other cases no positive results whatever were obtained. But in four cases out of nine the specific organism was detected, and the organism so recovered from the blood of scarlatina patients was found to be exactly the same as has been cultivated from the virus taken from the teats of the Hendon cows. Dr. Klein does not hesitate to name this organism the micrococcus scarlatinæ, as having a special character and a definite mode of existence. The next question was whether, itself capable of being cultivated from

the cow disease, it was capable of being

transformed back into the virus of that

With a subculture of micrococcus scarlatinge, derived from scarlet fever in a human being, Dr. Klein inoculated two calves. The first was killed after ten days, and from blood taken from it a growth was derived identical with the micrococcus scarlatinæ. The second calf was killed after twenty days with the same results. In both animals an identical disease had been produced. Subsequently two calves were fed with milk mixed with the growth from several tubes of the same date and the same source as used for the other calves, and again the identical disease was produced, this disease bearing a great resemblance to that observed in the Hendon cows, except that there was no affection of the skin. But three out of four calves-two of which were inoculated and two fedwere differently affected. Sore patches appeared, and the skin became scurfy, and on each nostril of one of them there was a patch of eruption, which decided the matter. From these skins eruptions were obtained "beautiful chains of cocei" coinciding with those developed from the

virus of the cows. The circle was thus completed. A cow disease which is not scarlatina, nor anything like scarlatina, causes the animal to have sore teats. The exudations find their way into the milk pail, and there develop into something which infects human beings with scarlatina. From the scarlet fever patient a few drops of blood are taken, and after the disease germ has been cultivated it is passed into the system of a calf, which forthwith becomes attacked by the identical disease observed in the original cow. But this is not all. A case of suspected condensed milk was brought under Dr. Klein's notice. Scarlatina had broken out and could be traced to no other source. Sure enough, the micrococcus scarlatinæ was found in the milk, and experiments with it on animals yielded exactly the same results as before. Again, last January a monkey died at Wimbledon of scarlatina contracted by drinking the milk of cows among which there prevailed a disease similar to that at the Hendon farm. Microscopic examination of the internal organs of the monkey revealed the same changes as occur in these organs in human scarlatina, and in the blood the scarlatina micrococcus was found. By means of this micrococcus the Hendon disease was again induced in animals. Dr. Klein may therefore claim to have discovered a hitherto unsuspected cause of scarlating, in the form of a little noticed and less understood cow disease quite distinct from the dreaded malady which-after certain developments of its germ-it produces in man.-St. James'

Mr. Depew's After Dinner Speech. It is 9 o'clock now. 'We are in Delmonico's, and Mr. Depew is at the center of a long table on the raised dais at the

Suppose we remain and see how the speech is prepared that we shall read tomorrow in all the morning papers, and which will convulse with laughter this evening a roomful of lucky guests. The half hour's play has done more to dissipate the fatigue of the day than any tonic that was ever brewed. Now that every. thing is quiet the preparation is begun. The subject of the speech is carefully considered and the points which are to be made are fixed in logical order in the "Are no notes to be made?" you ask.

No. 'In after dinner speeches Mr. Depew has long since given up that practice as a rule. "He trusts to his feet for the language," and with feet so well trained by years of practice behind dinner tables he seldom trusts in vain. He smiles as something occurs to him. We will smile to-night when we hear that brilliant idea clothed in words. "All my speeches are not prepared so hastily. explains the orator. "When I have a set oration to deliver, as I do have three or four times a year, I carefully write down my exact language. No, I don't dictate it. for the choicest expressions can never be formed except at the point of your own pen. On those occasions I read up on the subject with great thoroughness, digest the mass of matter with great care, and then I generally write the speech at two sittings. In such efforts I find that pat expressions come to me in church sometimes, sometimes in my bed chamber, at the office or in talking with a friend. A speech of that sort is not the work of half an hour, but of weeks or even months." -Benjamin Northrop.

"Ravageurs" of the Seine. The river Scine, as well as the streets of Paris, has its chiffonnieres, only those who make their living by gathering whatever they find floating in the stream are known, as "ravageurs" instead of rag pickers. They ply their business in skiffs and flatboats, with the aid of short harpoons, and nothing from a dead cat to an old cork comes amiss to them. Bodies of dead animals form the most important part of their river gleanings. All kinds of dead things are to be met with in the Seine during its progress through the city. even snakes and seals being included in the list. These bodies have a money

value to the

fixed dog, for example, is worth at least fixteen cents, provided the skin is in reasonably good condition to be made up into leather. The body is sold to an

blishment that makes a specialty of stracting the fat for candle and soap manufacture. If the body is too decom-composed to be disposed of in this way, the "ravageur" buries it, and as long as any flesh remains on the bones, finds a ready sale for the maggots among the bank.—Paris Cor. New Orleans Pica-Ski I of Ancient Builders. A personal inspection of the pyramids

Egypt, made by a quarry owner who ent some time recently on the Mil. has him to the conclusion that the old evotians were better builders than those he present day. He states that there re blocks of stone in the pyramids which eigh three or four times as much as the isk on the embankment. He saw a a stone whose estimated weight was 880 But then the builders of the pyranids counted human labor lightly. They great masses of subjects upon whom draw, and most of their work was done by sheer manual labor and force. There are at westing the pyramids thirty feet in length which fit so closely together that a penkvife may be run over surface without discovering the break, between them. They are not laid with mortar, either. There is no machinery so perfect that it will make two surfaces y feet in length which will meet together in unison as these stones in the ovramids meet. It is supposed that they were rubbed backward and forward upon other until the surfaces were assimilated. - London Iron.

An Excess of Modesty.

Modesty born of true humility is carcely ever recognized as such, for it is not obtrusive, and when it affects one nan's relations to another it does so in the right way, the interior yielding to the superior. It is possible, perhaps, for the naturally modest man to wholly resist inclination to yield to others and keep the background, and yet he should try o do so whenever an excess of modesty reatens to handicap him in the race of Neither employers nor the critics censors of the world at large have to go into nice analyses of individcharacter, capabilities and merits. modest man, however capable, who his work quietly without ostentaand sbrinks from the observance of others, must be much more gifted his fellows if he is to be found out advanced by them as against his companion worker, also capable and faithful, who lets his light shine before the world and provides it with reflectors increase its effect, -Baltimore Sun.

Writer and Reader.

Then the discovery is once made that apart from any merit of one's own. is an audience provided in advance y the energy of publishers and editor. the sense of responsibility becomes very and with it the feeling that pereven if what one writes is not very od or important, it may assume a certain merit through reaching some one needs just that word. A clever woman once said that an orator must speak with much more confidence to an audience of five thousand than to one of a hundred, because among the hundred there might be no one who cared for the particular thing he was saying, whereas among the larger multitude there would probably be at Jeast one. Thus the writer for any journal that circulates by the hundred thousand may feel that there s a reader always awaiting him somewhere, and who knows but what he says may fit the precise need of that one? Now, to have one reader each week is a great thing when we consider how much some stray scrap in a newsperhaps not in itself especially has occasionally influenced our own Nothing encouraged me more to undertake these papers than a remark of my friend, Mr. James Parton, who told me that the one part of his literary life of whose usefulness he felt absolutely certain was the series of papers that he contributed weekly during many years to The New York Ledger. He rarely from them again, he said-it seemed a good deal as if they had been written and thrown into the sea-vet it was on them that he relied to satisfy himself that he had been of some real and permanent use to somebody, in his long career as a writer .- "T. W. H." in Harper's Bazar.

Catching Dairy Fed Fish. Some miles beyond Burney falls, from

the brow of a hill, we looked down hundreds of feet on Crystal lake, a glassy sheet of water more than a mile in length now all ablaze with sunshine. We followed a steep road that led below to the meadows, green as English ones that poets sing of, that skirt the reed-edged waters to where a dairy stands, its low roofs trailed across by clinging hop vines. Just here the lake leaps over stony steps a dozen feet in height, and pours its foaming floods into a rapid stream that hurries on to Hat creek. These mimic falls span 150 feet, and circle many a tiny isle of richest grass and flowers. The mistress of this dairy stands on her steps in leisure moments and feeds her fishes curds. They crowd by hundreds open mouthed and eager. She takes advantage of their hunger and drops a hook among them. She draws a prize every time hrows it into a tank to be convenient for the frying pan. That morning she had hooked twenty.

"And how do you catch them again?" said, watching the pretty creatures dart to and fro in their narrow prison.
"That's just what I'll show you now,

as I'm going to let you folks take them all home." And seizing a pole with an iron point on the end this relentless woman speared her fish with every dash, flinging it out on the wet floor, where it wriggled and panted for a moment, and when it became quiet was carefully stowed away in a basket by Mrs. Char-The lake had plenty more, and the mistress never found any trouble catching all they could possibly use. - Ninetta Eames in Overland Monthly.

Milk as a Stimulant. Milk heated to much above 100 degs. Fahrenheit, loses for a time a degree of its sweetness and density. No one who, fatigued by over exertion of body and mind, has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of this beverage, heated as hot as it can be sipped, will willingly forego a resort to it because of its being rendered somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with

deed surprising.—Medical Record.

which its cordial influence is felt is in-

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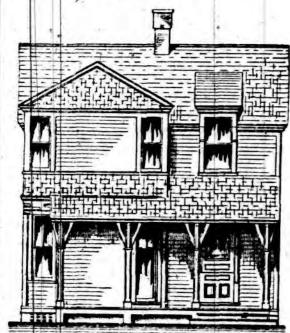
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Sweepers, etc Good composition Saratoga style medium size Truiks, \$1.5 Large size zinc, iron bound full Saratoga finish, \$3.98. We cut Poles in all lengths and sizes; in both wood and brass. Curtain

fixtures of all kinds. Silk and brass Curtain Chains in all new styles. L. S. PLAUT & CO.

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